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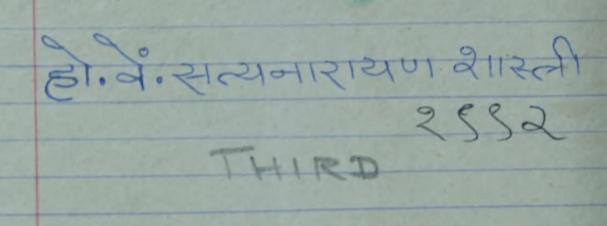
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THIRD Stage Three Use Fork words in Sentence. 560W. BUT NO ERRORS. more explanation descriptions sustitute of for some s 353con Osdewn Adjectures 多のかるながれるちょ Postion & Dords 18 Polositual parlugo 44

Stage Three

1. 03 90000, 3 J 90000, Denes 2. 28eten 88 3. ever, spers. 5. 8/22 x 8 seen 8, 55%. 185 26 0 250 504. 6 24Ngle 2 sold? B325 home coshelatives Dody rafe 5 xh

できるなる あっていかんかん पुनरायतनम - प्याधीतानाम Revision of the usages of क्रिकी अहं वयं अवान अवनाः अभी अवती अवत्यः । एताः एताः एतत एतानि सः ते सा ताः तत् तानि काः के का काः िक्रेम् नामि ्रामातः। क्रमारः। रामः। पीटरः लता। क्रारा। हरिः। हिनिः। सुमातिः। मेरिः। कुमारी । भीरी स्म्री। गुरुः । विष्णुः । धन्तः । धन्तः । धन्तः । विष्णुः । धन्तः । व्यामार्थः । व्यामार्थः । क्रमार्थः । चित्राणि।

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5095 Recision of the Usages of त्वतः

इस्प्रिक्षिति कि कि श्वानि के वार्य के नि अहं गतनती। त्वं गतनती। अहं गतनती। त्वं गतनती। युवा अरहं गमिष्यामि। त्यं गमिष्यसि। 710 212851 UN 47 फरतमा भ 44 398 AT नव कते प्रेषयति।

Dagoel माय An at 212 wo माय अहं विश्वसिमि स्विशि 20115 My mother is in the house entre school a function is (tree) 318 ERAAI ERE MINA There are no lights in houses students are not There in School मार्गेषु ३ जन्माः सानी In the streets dogs are there

en this book is keep money. on that board you write Which bergon want among) among these books on those cities, roads are bide Is your wife there among those ladies There is a flower in that creciping You sit on tous (slab q) stone Among is who is smalt 25 OTIPE of on: 3114 31141 31141 1154:1 Among you no one is dull.

3136027 , , , , , les-H =41 By you what is to be some Ste Rich Colon 4 By this - knife you cut Bal JE. Flat 10,5 01211 And this stand 312 21 Acarlos 1 72) रिवाणि: युद्दं क्षतवान (नेन स्वर्द्धन) N. S. = huap fought the war by his

नाटके इष्टे अस्माभिः। Drama was seen by us HIM 1° 31101-10211° 25 0411171°!
Coarlands are to be brought by you. What is to be done by these? By them house is to be decorated that is to be played by these sine, 313 yrediler 302 of those schools this instrument (is) brought by member that was exhibited by ladies only

You told me. DEGROOM who sent you? You see him only उन्हें उना स्वामित ना Did non incite tris (man they let 30 this (leavy) Mummy, you read this. Daddy von mare that.

when do they semember all 9 When they see monkers! there shall we meet you again ? de la yedod: ('dloL' we asked them. You take away these newspapers. C'as: Ralled al those cakes

3-1121, 21911 310 310 41: de 11: allinotis!
Madam, you follow those girls.

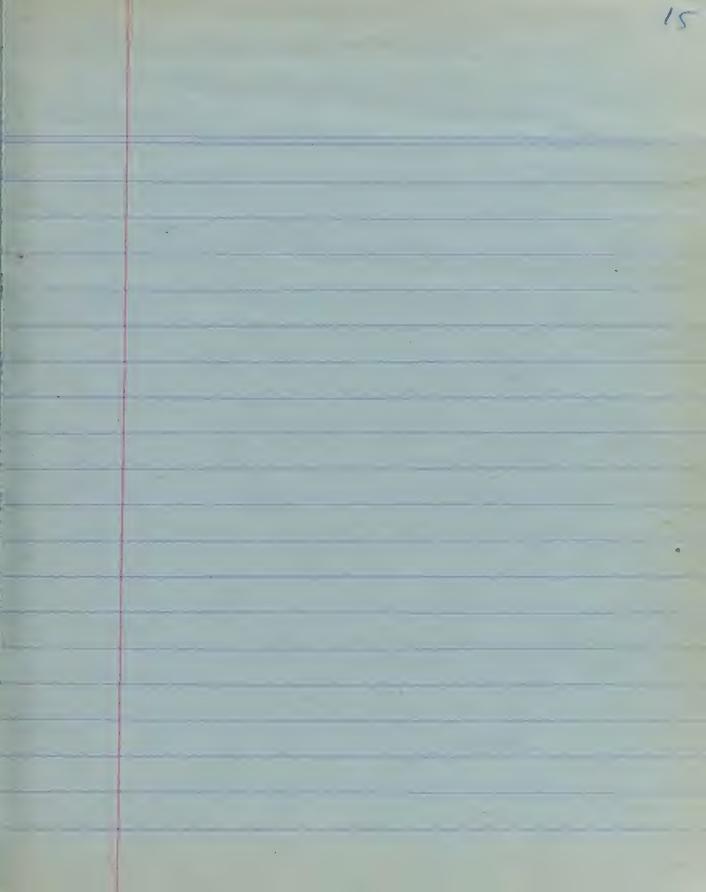
Adjectives

विनीतः अहं देवमान्देरं अविशामि ots colour is gandy - अन्तरः ने नियुणे वयसि। अपारिचितः सः किमान सर् न जानारि Topole strong that be authority hund her church to the add to It is a forpular school of our city. He has written a lieful book. आरताने संगीने

En 1. Indian municasi

(14: 3112) Elitered illage That is a deserted house where is that letter sent by me? THE Was a married lady. these are the famous artists The loaded camera is mine There is the other hat of yours? Why your fet friend is not here our head master wears a black coat. कुष्णं प्राचार्वार

एषा दीचा अनुपाति कानापि न नयाते This long querie seams nowhere my eldest dangenter sings emotion filled sonss That Eastly muchane is difficult ite carries. 3121 Macuil Midale: Today There will be heavy rains His third son his scored inga musks. stillentel stated simple sample to cary to learn pat encomplète story causes nossipila Jagam lost de found com.



BOSR 55 MIL MS, UNT TUSTER He wont home. Radhika Lent to school. Tacher asked mattender when did you see her? You Leve not there Considerio ded the examination Splayed chessin twice, H et et bint already. This toy fell from bag They left the garden. They carried the diseased People met the minister When did you remember him På 214021: 31241901! What did son cut

Positioning & cords There is my mortale - Ind an usual order wishes English San The Hall Bridge Light with the their Ded Myseen Treferen Toles Elder TO THE BALLE, DE SET DE DORS TO MUSE PLANTER MARCHAN BI MOLEN SPRINGERS D. Indeclinables to ociclations.

TO Verbs not necessary

अहं कुणाम्तिः!

सम नाम कुणाम्तिः!

अत्र व्य ग्रहमः!

अहो! कीर्राः वणाः!

काः तम शिक्षकः!

कारा तस्याः विवाहः!

ते एव अस्माकं सहायकाः!

मार्गः वह विशासः!

तत्रिः! - तत्र धावनयन्त्रम्

(अ) Subjects not necessary.

त्रां अनुदं : कुल? - त्रां आहेते!
त्वं कादा प्रेषयारी? - इवः एव
प्रेषायारी!

तेकुल गान्यानि ? अनमम्

3) objects not necessary

II Alternatures of a sentence मम नाम अस्ति विश्वासः। मम नाम विश्वासः सम माम विरवास उति। अहं विश्वासाः। अहं विश्वास इति उपहं विश्वास इत्यामधानः। विद्यास इत्यमिधामोऽहम्। विश्वास इति मां आहुयांनी मिम अभिषानं विरवास इति। विरवास इति। मां विद्वास द्राधिधीयताम् अहं विश्वास द्वी आह्य। अयं जनः विर्वास इति अयं जनः विरेवास इत्या हु यते। महां विश्वास इति यतं नाम। विश्वास इति सँकैतितः अह। विश्वास इति नामाहम

विश्वास द्राहरी

etceter a

III words coming in a particular a) Adjectures precesse noums. यक्रः क्यालकाः तना ग्रह्मी 18736, RSCHONATI LOUIS CHI CALLONI भिष्या वराय कल्यका प्रदेशा 5) When pronominal and qualitative He geg: Hill Attitude. (M: 12127: 1 (MI 499) CHEL ZHARL शिक्षक अहं पार्ड बीधयामि तं निष्णं आनय Sometimes they stand after the adjectuse of quality. निन्दः व्यालः सः --। तर्गान एतेन मुक्त सह---।

Adjectives precede the surgest. वथस्यः अरविनदः उनागन्धाते। Adjectives follow the sustantives they qualify when they are used fredicatuely. 3121203; 2424:31/24 c) Usually verbs at the end of a sentence. देवदन्तं अभि गम्हरेन तुणं स्प्राति। ग्रह गत्वा अवान कि मरापि ह अनेन सह कार्यक्रमः समाभः भवति। अहं कुंचिकां कुल स्थापितवान ? आगमिनि सपाहे पुनः आगमि -८४: अपूपः कादा श्रेतः ? d) A nown in afforition should frecede the word which it is intended to explain. आद्याः सर्वयास्ताणां (राजा) यहने नाम आसी राजा आसीत्।

Adverss frecede verss. (nor-उन् मन्द्र नद्रामि, त्व सावद्रामन शुन्तु। सधीयं त्वं पठ, वयं यथान्तं किस्वामः विलम्ब : जान : द्वारी ही सत्वर् अग्राच्छन्। L'a 31-h2Tel Place q prepositions.

भी Place कु निर्मानिकारिकार पाटिकाचा उपरि भार्जाल: अस्ति। कार यानस्य अधः श्रेमकः उपविशाति गृहं परितः चृतिः (प्राचीर्) अस्ति। वैद्यालयस्य फरतः जनसंभदः आसीत्। संसत्सद्वस्य ५८८ मः मार्गः आसी

g) The genetare generally stan. It relates.

मम अनुजः ---

A) Vocatives should be placed at the head of a sentence

AIA, 31A 32AA 3112A |

YA, 31A 31121 12 |

21RA

3121

EM |

i) Position of predicate.
The predicate (verbal or nominal) always stands
last in a sentence; it
finishes the idea of intended to be expressed by a sentence and hence, the last is its best position.

F) Pastricles like 30, 05, 3119
are used with the words which
they modify
210 12125: 34 450 21: 31127!
and of 21231121!
3112-21: 3112 21 2121

k) of farticles, the interrogatives usually stand first.

319 312121 14 25273?

AN 211241111 4124121?

An 2112 42121 41241?

m) some words like 21 & MA 40, which form yours nowns or home words, mostly follow the will they govern.

मया सह---तस्माद् ऋते वासुना विना---परिहासन अले n) In interrogative sentences where the interrogative particle (Ai, 421, 421, 30 & c.,) is not used, the fredicate

अस्ति ते माता? स्मरिस वा माम् ! द्वाननीति सः एतत् कर्नि!

o) In narratures the verb

(with) 3121 and Sometimes

(with) 3121 stands first, in the
sense of there is; there was!.

312121 +1+1 >2 & Con:

312141 And Con:

312141

Advertes of time, flace, manner or cause and effect are usually blaced near the words

they modify

THEY MODI

Advertis of time and place usually stand at the head of a soutence, next to the conjunctions, if any

a) Interfections such as &!,

For! 3188 and vocative!

farticles such as 318!;

3121 3181 & c., usually head a sentence.

when advects modify the predicate

they may stand before the subject
after the subject or after the object
-eet (if any), but not last.

3101412 (time) 211213 (manner) 2101121 (puspose)

31211 (cause) 21221 2125171

of the subject or object have
any adjuncts, the advert should
be placed after the object to
avoid ambiguity.

S) Of conjunctions of cost, of the second first while 314-11, 314, 319 of, Por usually stand first.

When pronominal and qualitative adjectives are work used, the former usually precide of ingui 3110121

after the adjectives of quality
12 your and 21: Un 34124 Aland

Specede the word which it is intended to explain.

341221: 21211211 21511

24341 411 41241211 21

Exercise

Expand the sentence

केश्व : गर्म्डिं।

बालका: केश्व : दुनं गर्म्डिं।

मम प्रत्न : बालका: केश्व वा वे :

उत्सवाध शाला दुनगम्हान

the order or arrangement of words in Sanskrit lentences, or 'syntax', is not a point of great importance except in some cases; but this does not mean that perfect arbitrariness is allowed, and there are certain Cases in which it is necessary to arrange words in a particular mannel. In Sansfrut Grammers rules on concord and order are rarely quen. Some hints on the subject are treated here

In Sanskrit every word (except advertes and particles) is inflected and the gramana - tical inflex ion itself shows the relation in which one word stands to another (- therefore it is 'zi+ 27 += well finished').
There is no grammatical order However there is a sort of logical sequence of ideas, which must follow one another in a particular order. From the examples which could

From the examples which could be found in the bages of any sanskrit probe work, we find the same order in the arrangement of words, e.g., first comes the subject expressed or understood with its adjuncts, then the

कहार (दिवामा) and lastly the vers of fredicate.
सानु महाश्वेताया (प्र मुर्ब अप्रथत ।
सहीपति: तं विद्यास्त्र स्वाह्मानं विस्तित्वार स्वाहुमानं विस्तित्वार

First, flace the subject with all its adjectives and adjectival shruses, then the object with all its adjuncts, and lastly the fridicute (verbal, nominal or adjectival).

Adverts and adverbial shruses many occupy any place except the last, while conjunctions

(except a few) stand first before the subject. When a verse is construed and but in its profe order, the above sequence will be found to be generally observed. s'Loka-Parsing

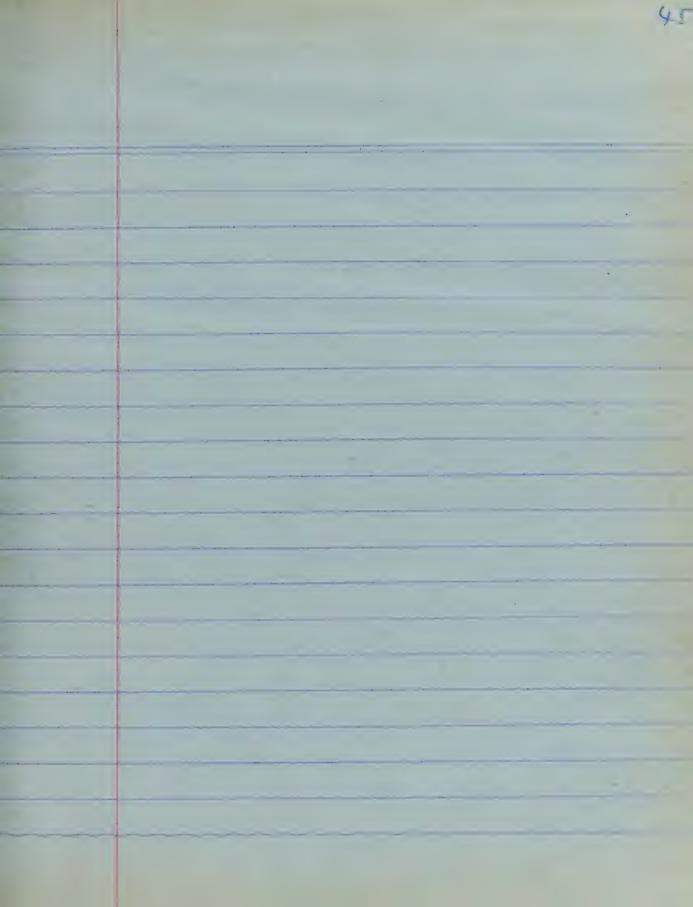
the zoverned and defendent words generally stand before the words on which they defend or by which they are governed.

Thus an adjective and the substantine rest and its object, adverbs modifying veets, frepositions and the word zoverned by them & c., should be keft as near as possible in a Sanskrit exitence.

Sanskrit Sentence is much the Same as in Latin the most general Rule to both is that in simple narrature, the subject (nom. case), then the governed cases with place, manner & c., at and last of all, the verb. - ARNOLD

(अया) पाठः 4/2010 (त्यया) भीता लिखिता (तेन) विवल _ जीतम) पीत:1 पीता । 414 न्यायं पीतम भी जन के तारी हालाः त्यकाः। यन्त्राणि दत्तानि सथा दर्न धर्म स्वीकृतं वा? आपणं उद्घाटितं, बृत्यपित्रका:अपि विकृताः वत्यातं सुतं, ध्वानिसुद्धितं य

Potential pastingle गामः गाम०यः। 211201 210010211 2) = 210-1021 H नाह्यसंगीतनं श्रीनाव्यम कार्यः तेन कर्नान्यम्। दुर्भ्यासाः न्यक्ताः। 413: 24120821



Let that man or these boys take these fruits.

that you should have so is certainly astonishing.

He who speaks a lie in vider to hide his fault, commits two faults

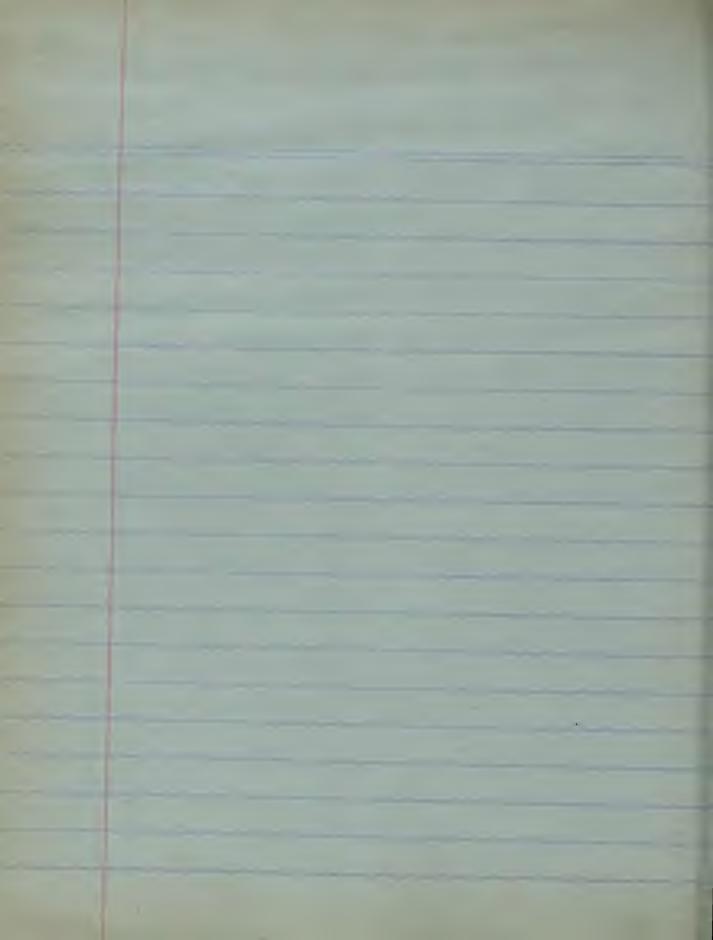
These succet mangoes are sont

there is a seauteful garden

What will they think of me? Please come Littrout delay. I do not semember what you said to me after the parture of your elder lister. You go carrying a torch. It is dark outside. Do not study neglecting health. Do not do so hereafter. She was telling, (that) "I want to go".

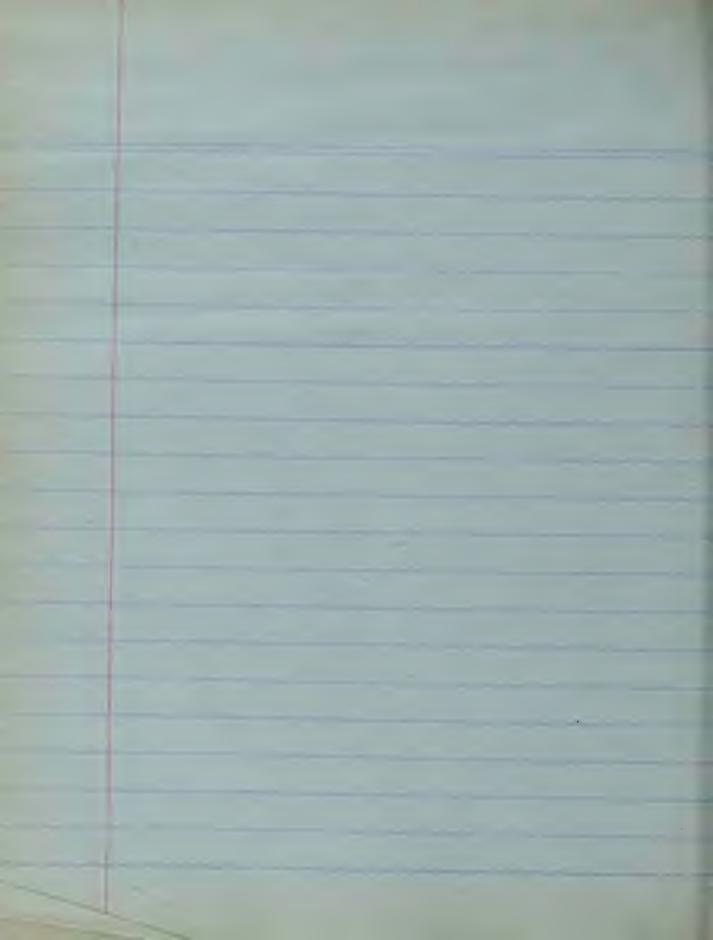
Everythens is There, look around 98 it not you who अवती निक We do not get amything at froper time. Those workers alongs quarrel like the Why did you give I Now you suffer I met a friend of yours on You should have told; I would have done. व सार्था आसीत्। क्यां।

Wait a minute; I will change the dress and come. I know that you come. He said, "I won't forget".

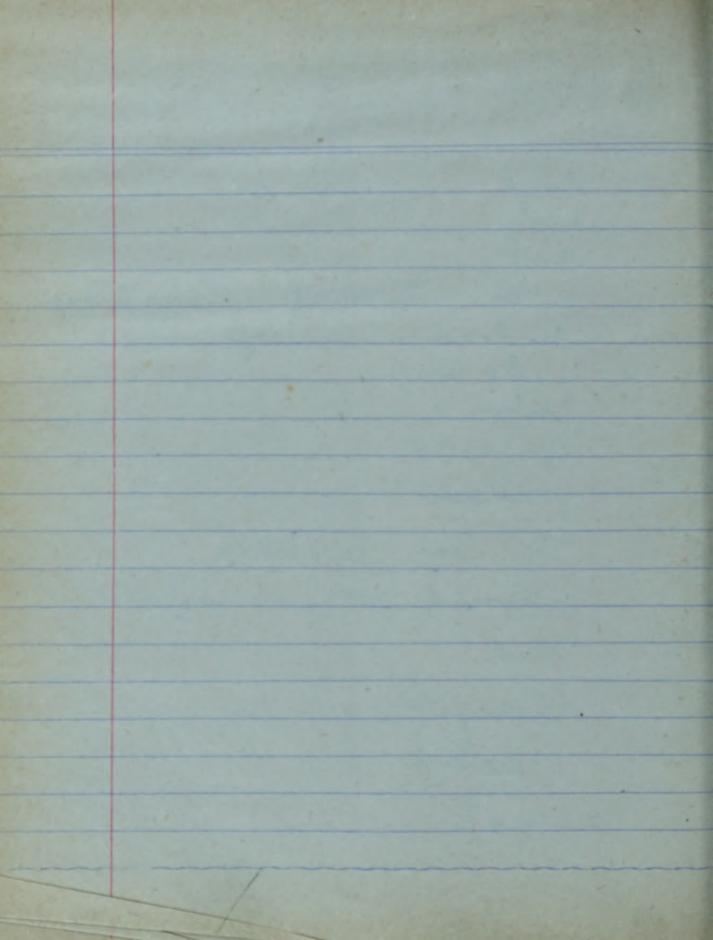


Use

- HE Who, Whoever Where, Wherever - THERE When, whomever TOHEN What, Whatever which, Whichever THAT THUS How, However Why, Whyera (Because) SO. THEREFORE



And ALSO But Even Even if Even though Indeed Like this only Of course perhaps So Soe So called Should room - if. This There fore Dhellor zet



Stage 111 到到至一是四! अस्त्र श्राम्य मार्थित स्का द्रा भी स्ट्रहः xx \$3): I want to (do) (become) Role play 别公公子五五五十二 230 を2003 / エルシリ 308-28 JV.

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